

Mr. Hilburn In Colorado.

Iron County Register—Here we are again, fresh from another trip in the Rockies. This time on the famous Moffat Road. Yes, I went up to Corona yesterday. Corona is the name of the station at the highest point reached by the Moffat, and is said to be 11660 feet above sea level. From the station (where we had about four hours) we climbed to the top of the peak shown over the "Giant ladder" on the little folder that I am enclosing and which is some five hundred feet above the station at Corona, making it over twelve thousand feet above sea level. The climb was an easy ascent for the feet but hard on the lung power of a fat man. However, I found it worth the effort.

You will observe that the track passes through the little town of Tolland and then goes on up the "canon" and then doubles back on the mountain side, three times, making in all four times that it passes in sight of Tolland. Observe also the beautiful curve at Yankee Doodle Lake, and I want to say that these pictures are perfect representations as seen by the naked eye, with the exception that they are taken from a single point while the tourist sees them from many angles, all beautiful and interesting. I want to say this for the Moffat that of all the thousands of miles of railroad track that I have seen, the Moffat stands alone in railroad construction. In places it clings to the side of a cliff hundreds of feet from the bottom where a fall would crush a car like an egg shell. There has been talk of scrapping the road because it does not pay expenses. But every lover of beauty should make the trip in order to render the scrapping unnecessary.

The only feature that deserves any criticism is the bunch of ramshackle buildings at Corona, that furnish shelter to tourist in case of rain or snow and from the snow sheds there I judge that the winter travel goes through a snow tunnel there. I made a mistake in the date of the building at Colorado Springs, the old State house there. It should have been 1858, instead of 1848 as I gave it in my former letter. We found snow banks at Corona in sheltered places, which the sun never has a fair chance at, and the peak we climbed is far above perpetual snow, for there was a little snow in the air, mixed with rain, when I was coming back from my climb. The air was very exhilarating, and while quiet I felt no inconvenience from the altitude.

The Company furnishes a man to call out the notable scenes along the route, and the uptrip is slow enough that ample time is given to see them all. There are some 28 tunnels in less than that many miles, some of them very short, and I noticed that there were one or more places that two tunnels were visible from one point. The gentleman in charge of the bureau of information said that the construction cost \$143,000 per mile. We observed large areas that had been burned over, as evidenced by the dead timber, and our information man said that was done by the Indians in 1872 while they were at war with the government. It was done to destroy the range. Along the line of the Moffat the famous tungsten ore was found seven years ago.

The old Mormon Trail was pointed out to us also. It runs along a narrow divide at that point, several hundred feet above Yankee Doodle Lake. From this point one gets the impression that what is now a lake of many hundred feet in depth was once a seething volcano. And the position of the rocks and ledges confirm this belief.

More words are so inadequate in the description of these scenes of wonder and beauty, and the pictures themselves, though very beautiful, are unable to fully portray the beauty of the original scenes. I had a chance to go back to Arkansas by motor car but could not get ready in time, so I am still here and may not leave for ten days yet. If it were not for the long hard winters here I should be loth to leave Colorado, but give me Dixie, at least in winter.

F. P. HILBURN.

Hackmann Is Ordered to Pay Barnhouse Salary.

Jefferson City, Mo., August 30.—Judge J. G. State of the Cole County Circuit Court today awarded a writ of mandamus against State Auditor Hackmann, commanding the latter to pay the salaries of Dr. E. L. Barnhouse, State Food and Drug Commissioner, and the latter's deputies and office force, from the first of last May and monthly thereafter. Assistant Attorney General Miller, who repre-

sented the State Auditor, at once took an appeal to the Supreme Court. The office is in litigation in the Supreme Court.

Last May Gov. Hyde appointed Geo. W. Wagner of this city to succeed Barnhouse and the latter refused to surrender the office. Later, Wagner resigned and was appointed a member of the State Prison Board. Two weeks ago Gov. Hyde appointed Charles S. Prather of Stoddard County to the office, and again Barnhouse refused to surrender it. Neither Barnhouse, his deputies or office force has been paid since the 1st of May.

Washington Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 5.—The text of the President's treaty with Germany is out and it turns out to be a somewhat revised version of President Wilson's Versailles treaty. The expedient was simple; the American delegates simply took from that famous document all the sections bearing on the relations between this country and Germany and made a treaty of them, omitting those sections which dealt with the relations of Germany and the European powers and those clauses which might be interpreted as involving the United States in European squabbles. The final effect is to have a Versailles treaty with modifications approximating the reservations proposed in the Senate of the last Congress, and definitely omitting the League of Nations.

Those familiar with the difficulties of the situation expected nothing else. It has been understood here for some time that the President and Secretary Hughes were not long finding out that the much-heralded Peace Resolution, "ending the war with Germany," was null, void and of no effect. That resolution sought, or pretended to seek to fasten on Germany the hard terms of the Versailles treaty without the United States ratifying that famous document. Secretary Hughes ignored it by failing to issue a proclamation of peace.

When the Peace Resolution was up for consideration in the House, the Democrats, led by Mr. Flood of Virginia, ranking Democrat on the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Mr. Garrett of Tennessee, floor leader in the absence of Mr. Kitchin, pointed out in plain terms that the Republicans were passing a resolution that was bootless and of no avail, while on the other hand it was fraught with several distinct dangers. Mr. Flood, Mr. Linthicum, Mr. Stedman, Mr. Sabath and Mr. Connally, minority members of the Committee, filed a report in which they pointed out the danger of the very situation which is now freely admitted to exist. They described the Republican attitude as a palpable blunder, if not a political subterfuge. They showed that under the Constitution we can not enter into contracts with another Government by act of Congress, that power being a prerogative of the President, two-thirds of the Senate concurring. They showed that, if the Resolution really restores peace, then we surrender the advantages of our position as a belligerent, which all of the Allied Powers possessed at the time they forced upon Germany the Versailles Treaty. They demonstrated that we would leave in an unsettled state our right to use the German property now in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian to satisfy the claims of our citizens who suffered losses at the hands of Germany during the war. They cited to the fact that we would endanger our claim for \$250,000,000 for maintenance of our troops on the Rhine.

Now that Germany has signed a treaty recognizing America's position as a victor in the war, and signed it at a time when we are without the means of physical compulsion such as we possessed when we had millions of bayonets within striking distance of German cities, it is evident that she did so because of the fear hanging over head that a failure to do so would mean that the United States would be compelled to ratify the actual text of the Versailles treaty in order to protect herself in her claims, rights and reparations.

Just before the House took the present recess, Mr. Connally of Texas drew attention to the fact that President Harding called to the White House, to read the new treaty, only Republican Congressmen, while in the case of the Versailles treaty President Wilson called in Republican as well as Democratic members of the committee dealing with our foreign relations and submitted to a searching cross-examination at their hands. Mr. Connally reminded the House of

how critical was Senator Harding at that time of President Wilson, charging that he did not consult Congress with sufficient freedom. As President, Mr. Harding consults only with Republicans.

Now the interesting question arises: When the disarmament conference adjourns will we have a League of Nations resulting, bearing the Harding, rather than the Wilson, nameplate?

American Legion Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 5.—A band contest, in which more than 100 bands representing many states will participate, will be a special feature of the third annual convention of the American Legion, which opens here October 31 for a three-day session.

Prizes totaling \$1,750 will be awarded. First prize will be \$1,000, second, \$500 and third, \$250. The bands will be judged as they pass in review in the convention parade on the first day. The contest will be supervised by a committee headed by Col. E. M. Stayton, formerly of the 35th Division. Thirty-three bands already have registered for the convention. Two Massachusetts bands, two from New York, one from Ohio, Michigan, Oklahoma, Texas and Indiana and a number from Kansas and Missouri are among those listed. A Scotch bagpipe orchestra from Portland, Ore., will be in attendance.

Voters' Questionnaire to Republican Congressmen.

Why did you vote for the hodge-podge Fordney Tariff Bill which protects only the manufacturers and the profiteering manufacturers most of all, at the expense of agriculture and all other natural industries?

Why did you vote to relieve 20,000 persons, mostly war profiteers, of excess profits tax and individual income surtaxes amounting to an average tax of \$30,000 a year, an add of average tax of \$800 a year to 20,000 small producing corporations?

Why did you vote to take \$17,000,000 taxes off the express companies and not relieve the parcels post from the same sort of tax?

Why did you vote after the Soldiers' Bonus bill had been killed in the Senate at the dictation of President Harding on the statement that the Government could not afford it, then vote \$500,000,000 to the railroads which already owed the Government \$731,600,000?

Why did you vote to cut down the appropriations for good roads in all the states from \$100,000,000 to \$75,000,000 with 5,735,000 persons out of work, and then vote appropriations of nearly a billion dollars for Army and Navy with a disarmament conference practically assured?

Why did you pretend to be in favor of economy and then vote \$48,500,000 to the Shipping Board out of which to pay officials employed or invited to be employed, at salaries of \$35,000 a year each, \$25,000, \$20,000, \$15,000 and \$10,000, among them attorneys alleged to be members of firms with claims against the Shipping Board?

Why do you blame the alleged mismanagement in the Shipping Board upon Democrats when the Chairman of the Shipping Board during its period of greatest activity was Charles M. Schwab, a Republican, and Charles Piez, also a Republican, and J. H. Rosseter Director of Operations, also a Republican, and all three contributors to Republican campaign funds?

Why did you vote for the gag rule and steam-roller method under which you passed the tariff and tax bills, cutting off debate and preventing amendments except by members of the committee?

Why did you vote to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to increase certificates of indebtedness \$500,000,000 to provide for a deficit in revenues from the tariff and tax bills, while pretending that the bills would supply the needed revenue?

What single vote have you cast that has resulted in any relief to business men, to farmers, to labor, to any industry except protected manufacturers, to the improvement of conditions of living among your fellow-citizens or that redounds to the honor of your country?

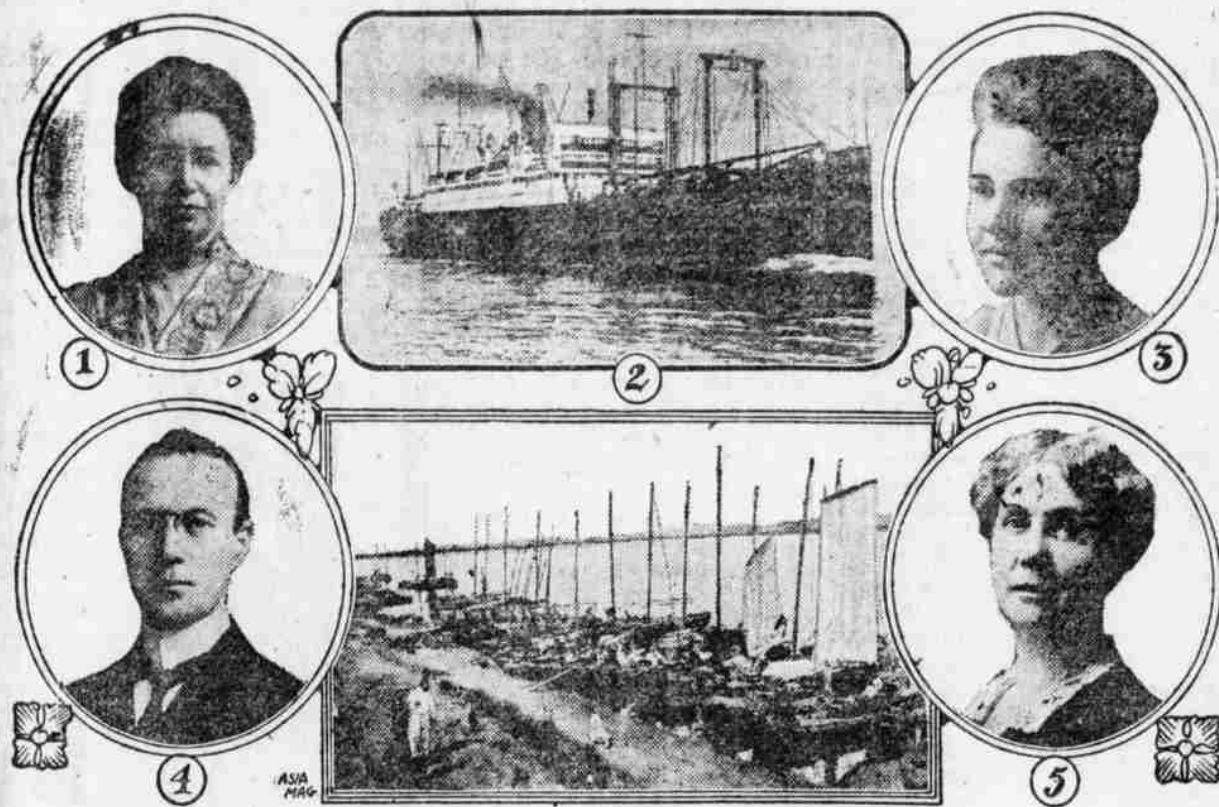
What has Congress accomplished in the four months and two weeks it has been in session? Do you know of any one thing completed from which any one has derived any benefit as a result of Congressional action?

Victory and Surrender.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

The 2,000,000 American doughboys who returned from France to their home folks in 1919 may have been satisfied that though they did not "get

Missouri Sends Four Missionaries to Fields in Europe, China and Japan



(1) Miss Mollie McMinn, Carthage, evangelistic work in South China; (2) S. S. Hawkeye State, of the Admiral Line, which sailed from Seattle, August 27, carrying the new Missionaries to China and Japan; (3) Miss Florence Conrad, Neosho, educational work among girls in Japan; (4) Rev. Everett Gill, Kansas City, European representative of Foreign Mission Board; (5) Mrs. Everett Gill, Kansas City, who will assist her husband in Europe.

From the larger proceeds of the Baptist 75 Million Campaign the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention has been enabled to send out more than 160 new missionaries since that movement was launched, it is announced, and of that number sixty young men and women, representing fourteen states, have just sailed for China, Japan, Africa, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. In addition to these, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Gill of Kansas City will sail September 14 to become representatives of the Board in Europe, while Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamlett of Austin, Texas, have just sailed for Jerusalem, where they will maintain headquarters in acting as the Near East representatives of the Board.

The new missionaries to China and Japan sailed from Seattle, Saturday, August 27, on the Hawkeye State of the Admiral Line, while those for Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Africa sailed from New York on the Aeolus August 17. They will be engaged chiefly in evangelistic, educational, medical and agricultural work and will be stationed at various points in these fields. While a large number of new workers have been sent out by the Board since the beginning of the Campaign, at least 100 other capable young men and women could be employed to advantage if they were available, Secretary J. F. Love advises.

Mission Money Gets Results.
Of the more than \$25,000,000 that has been collected in cash on the 75 Million Campaign to date, about \$5,000,000 has gone to foreign missions. This has made it possible not only to strengthen the old work on all fields and employ a large number of new

missionaries, but to do much other work, including building or making substantial additions to 15 boys' schools, 17 girls' schools, 37 mission residences, five hospitals and dispensaries, four light and power plants for mission compounds, 26 church buildings, four colleges, seven theological seminaries. In addition, assistance has been given seven church building loan associations, six new stations have been opened and equipped, land has been bought for the enlargement of several mission compounds, a home for orphans in Italy has been established, and a block of ground has been purchased in the heart of Rome for headquarters for the work in Italy, a theological seminary, publishing house, church and mission residence being provided on this property.

Enlarge European Field.
As a result of the Campaign, Southern Baptists have been enabled to greatly enlarge their work in Europe. They have carried on mission work in Italy since 1870, but now they have opened up new work in Jugo-Slavia, Hungary and Roumania, and have made a beginning, through the distribution of Bibles, in the Ukraine and Southern Russia and Siberia. To act as the European representatives of the Board in this enlarged program, Dr. and Mrs. Everett Gill of Kansas City were recently named. They will probably make their headquarters in Switzerland.

The first work Southern Baptists have ever done looking to the evangelization of Mohammedan lands has just been undertaken in Palestine and Syria, and Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hamlett of Austin, Texas, have gone to Jerusalem, where they will superintend

the work of the native evangelists. It is planned to establish a church, theological seminary and college, hospital and orphanage at Jerusalem as soon as practicable and thus seek to reach other points in Palestine and Syria from this center.

Minister to 900,000,000 People.
With the enlarged foreign mission program of Southern Baptists that denomination is now operating in 18 countries on every side of the globe, and has in its employ practically 500 foreign missionaries and twice that number of native workers trained in the mission schools. Through its present missionary operations the Board is seeking to minister to 475,000,000 yellow people, 4,000,000 brown people, 200,000,000 black people and 225,000,000 white people, making a total of 900,000,000 people, or more than half the population of the globe. Numbered among its workers already on the field are 21 foreign physicians and 8 foreign mission nurses who last year gave 154,070 treatments. There are now 611 mission churches on the foreign fields and of this number 184 are self-supporting. The average contributions of these mission churches last year to denominational causes was \$5 per member, the Christians on the foreign fields responding more liberally as a result of the 75 Million Campaign.

The new missionaries sailing at this time were contributed by the following states: Alabama two, Arkansas one, Georgia five, Kentucky six, Louisiana two, Mississippi four, Missouri four, North Carolina three, South Carolina five, Tennessee five, Texas fifteen, Virginia six, Iowa one and Pennsylvania one.

the Kaiser" they at least destroyed his power and stripped him of the dominions he and his predecessors for several generations had won by the bayonet. There was Alsace-Lorraine, for instance, the "lost province," seized from France in 1870. That wrong, first of all, would be righted.

It was righted, and is. The precious provinces, where the first American troops took their place at the Armageddon of the nations, are held in security by the allied arms. America, under the command of Harding, Hughes, Lodge, Knox, Johnson and Harvey, the pen-and-ink "colonel," has withdrawn. Among the portions of the Versailles treaty repudiated in the treaty of Berlin by the refusal of the United States to assume the obligations of enforcement is the section which acknowledges the wrong done by Germany in 1871 and restores the lost provinces to France.

What was done by American arms in Europe cannot be undone by an administration in Washington, but only for the simple reason that other forces are holding the lines abandoned by America in the new treaty of Berlin.

"Open Covenants"

(From the New York Tribune.)

To see today two such implacable anti-Wilsonites as Senators Borah and Johnson picking "open covenants openly arrived at" out of the Wilson scrap heap must surely cause merriment to some of the former Presi-

dent's friends. Do they think the gull can be gullied again, or are they merely supporting a movement for the widest feasible publicity? Both of these gentlemen have had some experience in life and must realize that in all negotiations claims are advanced and remarks are made in the preliminary stages which are open to so much misinterpretation that their publication at the time might endanger the success of the whole enterprise. While minor misunderstandings are being adjusted there is much to lose and little to gain by too open publicity. But beyond the preliminary negotiations there is a line, difficult to locate, on the other side of which it may be said that publicity will benefit the cause. The public opinion of the world must be kept well informed as to the progress of the disarmament conference. All business done must be done openly in so far as this can possibly be done without prejudicing the success of the conference. There is a happy medium between secret diplomacy and pitiless publicity. In the present case it is the object rather than the principle that must be the guide, and this object is the successful outcome of the conference.

"Life as I See It."

I suppose we are prone to claim that the world hasn't given us justice. In some directions I haven't had it. In some others I don't want it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

C. A. FULDNER, OPT. D.

—OF THE—
FIRM OF FULDNER & COMPANY.
(Successors to Fuldner & Kitchin.)

Marina Bldg., 308 N. Grand Ave., St. Louis, Mo., specializing in the Correction of Eyesight, Eyestrain, and the proper Fitting of Glasses, will again be in

IRONTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 14, at the New Commercial Hotel, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Any word may be left for him there.

Bismarck, Wednesday, September 14, Write for appointment.

Write for information or appointment.
NOTE—Dr. Fuldner's visits to Ironton are on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

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